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ABSTRACT

This document summarizes and compares selected child care and early education provisions in current law and a set of major Congressional proposals addressing reauthorization and early education as of September 24, 2002: (1) the Administration's Early Childhood Initiative; (2) the final TANF reauthorization bill as passed in the House; (3) the comprehensive Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) reauthorization bill; (4) an early care and education bill introduced by Senators Kennedy, Gregg, Murray, and Voinovich; and (5) the TANF reauthorization bill passed out of the Senate. In addition, the first page of this comparison provides an overview of all pending proposals that include provisions for funding levels of CCDBG as part of the larger TANF reauthorization discussion, including the ones listed above and a TANF bill introduced by Senators Bayh and Carper, and a list of TANF-related principles upon which Democratic members of the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee and other Senators agree. Although the early care and education legislation and the TANF legislation approach child care and early education issues from different perspectives, this side-by-side comparison includes all the above approaches, because changes to any piece of the child care and education system will necessarily have an impact on the others, and all serve a similar population—low-income working families and children. (Author)

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Side-by-Side Comparison of Child Care and Early Education Provisions in Key Senate, House, and Administration Bills and Proposals

By Jennifer Mezey, Rachel Schumacher, Tanya Rakpraja, and Kate Irish
Revised September 24, 2002

This document summarizes and compares selected child care and early education provisions in current law and a set of major Congressional proposals addressing reauthorization and early education ***as of September 24, 2002***:

- the Administration's Early Childhood initiative (descriptions of provisions are based on *Good Start, Grow Smart*, a White House document released in April);
- the final TANF reauthorization bill passed in the House (H.R. 4737), with text in **bold** where provisions are the same as the Administration's reauthorization plan (descriptions of provisions are based on *Working Toward Independence*, a 36-page White House document released in February);
- the comprehensive CCDBG reauthorization bill that was passed by the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee on September 4, 2002 (S. 2758), containing the provisions of the Kennedy-Gregg early care and education legislation (S. 2566),
- an early care and education bill introduced by Senators Kennedy, Gregg, Murray, and Voinovich (S. 2566), whose provisions were incorporated into the version of S. 2758 that was passed out of the HELP Committee, and
- the TANF reauthorization bill that was passed out of the Senate Finance Committee on June 26, 2002 (H.R. 4737.RS).

In addition, the first page of this comparison provides an overview of all pending proposals that include provisions for funding levels of the CCDBG as part of the larger TANF reauthorization discussion, including the ones listed above and:

- a TANF bill introduced by Senators Bayh and Carper (S. 2524); and
- a list of TANF-related principles upon which Democratic members of the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee and other Senators agree (descriptions are based on a May 23, 2002, letter signed by 18 Senators).

Although the early care and education legislation and the TANF legislation approach child care and early education issues from different perspectives, this side-by-side comparison includes all the above approaches, because changes to any piece of the child care and education system will necessarily have an impact on the others, and all serve a similar population—low-income working families and children. Although this piece summarizes *child care and early education provisions*, it does not address every detail of the proposals.

This document is part of a larger joint project of the Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, which includes side-by-side comparisons of many aspects of proposed TANF reauthorization legislation. CLASP has also posted a separate comparison of child care provisions in all the TANF-focused proposals.

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Summary of Child Care Funding Provisions in Key Senate, House, and Administration Bills and Proposals

Current Law	Bush Administration's Early Childhood Initiative [not legislation]	Final House Bill [H.R. 4737]	Dodd, D-CT, Snowe, R-ME [S. 2758 – Revised S. 2117] Adopted by HELP Committee	Bayh, D-IN, Carper, D-DE [S. 2524] Finance Committee
Federal CCDBG mandatory funds and federal matching funds (which are federal mandatory funds that require a state match) are automatically available each year according to legislation and are not subject to the annual Congressional appropriations process. Federal discretionary funds must be appropriated each year by the Congressional appropriations committees. In FY 2002, funds were authorized as follows: $1.24 billion in mandatory funds; $1.48 billion in mandatory-matching funds authorized to increase annually by an average of $150 million for FY 1997 through FY 2000; and $2.1 billion in discretionary funds (although the law only authorized $1 billion for discretionary funds).	Maintains CCDBG funding at the current level of $4.8 billion/yr (including mandatory, matching, and discretionary funding). Increases the percentage of state CCDBG matching funds that may be applied from state expenditures on prekindergarten from 20% to 30%.	Increases mandatory-matching funds by $1 billion over five years by authorizing an additional $200 million in federal mandatory-matching funds for FY 2003 through FY 2007; the associated state funding increase would be $785 million over five years. Authorizes Congressional appropriators to appropriate additional discretionary funds if they choose, including an additional $200 million in FY 2003; $400 million in FY 2004; $600 million in FY 2005; $800 million in FY 2006; and $1 billion in FY 2007.[1]	Authorizes Congressional appropriators to appropriate additional discretionary funds if they choose, including an additional $1 billion in FY 2003 and "such sums necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 to 2007." Early Care and Education provisions funded by separate authorization for $1 billion of discretionary funding for FY 2003 and "such sums necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 to 2007."	Increases mandatory-matching funds by $8 billion over five years by authorizing an additional $1 billion for FY 2003; $1.4 billion for FY 2004; $1.7 billion for FY 2005; $1.9 billion for FY 2006; and $2 billion for FY 2007. The associated state funding increase would be $6.8 billion over five years.
	Kennedy, D-MA, Gregg, R-NH Murray, D-WA, Voinovich, R-OH [S. 2566] HELP Committee Incorporated into S. 2758	**Baucus, D-MT [H.R. 4737.RS] Passed by Senate Finance Committee**	**Senate HELP Committee Democratic Principles [not legislation]**	
	Creates a new authorization separate from CCDBG for $1 billion of discretionary funding for FY 2003 and "such sums as may be necessary" for FY 2004 through FY 2007.	Increases mandatory child care funding by $5.5 billion over five years (an additional $1 billion annual increase in mandatory funding and $250 million increase in mandatory-matched funding each year in FY 2006 and FY 2007); the associated state funding increase would be $392 million over five years. Provides $150 million over five years for at-home infant care demonstration programs.	Would increase CCDBG mandatory funds by $11.25 billion over five years. Funding for any increased child care needs created by changes in the TANF program would be in addition to this amount.	

[1] Note that House committee staff members have indicated that the discretionary increase is intended to allow up to a $1 billion increase in appropriations over 5 years, based on requirements that discretionary authorizations have built-in baseline increases from year to year.

Child Care and Early Education Provisions in Final House Bill, Senate Bills, and Administration Proposals

	Current Law	Bush Administration's Early Childhood Initiative	Final House Bill [H.R. 4737] (same as Administration TANF proposal in bold)	Dodd, D-CT, Snowe, R-ME [S. 2758 – Revised S. 2117] Adopted by HELP Committee Incorporates S. 2566 provisions	Kennedy, D-MA, Gregg, R-NH, Murray, D-WA, Voinovich, R-OH [S. 2566] Provisions incorporated into S. 2758	Baucus, D-MT [H.R. 4737.RS] Passed by Senate Finance Committee
Title(s)	Social Security Act; Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 1990	Presidential Proposal outlined in *Good Start, Grow Smart* early childhood initiative	Personal Responsibility, Work, and Family Promotion Act of 2002	Access to High Quality Child Care Act, or 2002 ACCESS Act	Early Care and Education Act	Work, Opportunity and Responsibility for Kids Act of 2002
Senate Committee	Finance and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions committees	Not legislation	Not applicable	Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	Finance
Focus of Bill/Proposal	Child Care and TANF	Early Education	TANF and Child Care	Child Care and Early Education	Early Care and Education	TANF and Child Care
Funding	Federal CCDBG mandatory funds and federal matching funds (which are federal mandatory funds that require a state match) are automatically available each year according to legislation and are not subject to the annual Congressional appropriations process. Federal CCDBG discretionary funds must be appropriated each year by the Congressional appropriations committees. In FY 2002, CCDBG funds were	Maintains CCDBG funding at the current level of $4.8 billion/yr (including mandatory, matching, and discretionary funding). Increases the percentage of state CCDBG matching funds that may be applied from state expenditures on prekindergarten from 20% to 30%.	Increases CCDBG federal mandatory-matching funds by $1 billion over five years by authorizing an additional $200 million for FY 2003 through FY 2007; associated increase in state spending of $157 million annually. Authorizes Congressional appropriators to appropriate additional discretionary funds if they choose, including an additional $200 million in FY 2003; $400 million in FY 2004; $600 million in FY 2005; $800 million in FY 2006; and $1 billion in FY 2007.	Authorizes Congressional appropriators to appropriate additional discretionary funds if they choose, including an additional $1 billion in FY 2003 and "such sums necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 to 2007." Early Care and Education provisions funded by separate authorization for $1 billion of discretionary funding for FY 2003 and "such sums necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 to 2007."	Creates a new authorization separate from CCDBG for $1 billion of discretionary funding for FY 2003 and "such sums as may be necessary" for FY 2004 through FY 2007. About 73.6% of the new funds would be awarded as incentive grants by the Secretaries of the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Education (DoE) to states whose applications and state plans are approved, according to a formula based on all children under age 6 and children under age 6 and in poverty in the states. About 1.4% of the funds would go to tribes. In the first year that at least $.5 billion is appropriated for the Act, but no sooner than the third fiscal year of	Increases federal mandatory child care funding by $5.5 billion over five years (an additional $1 billion annual increase in mandatory funding with an added $250 million increase in federal mandatory-matched funding each year for FY 2006 and FY 2007); the associated state funding increase would be $392 million over five years.

	Current Law	Bush Administration's Early Childhood Initiative	Final House Bill [H.R. 4737] (same as Administration TANF proposal in bold)	Dodd, D-CT, Snowe, R-ME [S. 2758 – Revised S. 2117] Adopted by HELP Committee Incorporates S. 2566 provisions	Kennedy, D-MA, Gregg, R-NH, Murray, D-WA, Voinovich, R-OH [S. 2566] Provisions incorporated into S. 2758	Baucus, D-MT [H.R. 4737.RS] Passed by Senate Finance Committee
	appropriated as follows: $1.24 billion in mandatory funds; $1.48 billion in mandatory matching funds (authorized to increase annually by an average of $150 million from FY 1997 to FY 2002); and $2.1 billion in discretionary funds (although the law only authorized $1 billion for discretionary funds).				implementation, 20% of the new funds would be awarded as bonuses by the Secretaries to states that have demonstrated measurable progress meeting performance outcome measures (see "Assessments" below). The amount of the awards will be equal to 20% of a state's general incentive grant and the state's bonus grant for that fiscal year. No more than 5% of the new funds would be available to the Secretaries to administer the Act.	
CCDBG Quality Set-Aside Funding and Provisions	Requires that states spend at least 4% of CCDBG mandatory, discretionary, and federal and state matching funds on activities designed to provide comprehensive consumer education to parents and the public, activities that increase parental choice, and activities designed to improve the quality and availability of child care in the state (such as resource and referral services).	Current law	Increases the minimum 4% quality set-aside to 6%. Limits use of quality funds to improve only those services for which financial assistance is provided through CCDBG. Amends current law to specify that activities may include (but are not limited to): enhancing the skills of the child care workforce, promoting activities that enhance early literacy and school readiness, and increasing the retention and compensation of child care providers.	Increases the quality set-aside requirement from 4% to 10% if two conditions are met: (1) mandatory funding levels exceed 115% of FY 2002 funding levels; and (2) increasing the set-aside would not require the state to decrease the number of children served below the number who were served on July 24, 2002. If the full increase would cause such a reduction, the state must increase the set-aside as close to 10% as possible without requiring a reduction in the numbers of children served. Lists activities that can count towards the set-aside, including, but not limited to: improving salaries and compensation of child care workers; initiatives designed	Does not alter the CCDBG quality set-aside. One allowable use of funds is to support or improve existing programs or projects, including quality improvement activities authorized under CCDBG. The purposes of the bill are to: encourage states to improve the quality and availability of early learning opportunities for young children; to develop and retain a well-educated and trained early childhood workforce; to promote school preparedness; and to promote parental and family involvement in the education of young children.	Current law

	Current Law	Bush Administration's Early Childhood Initiative	Final House Bill [H.R. 4737] (same as Administration TANF proposal in bold)	Dodd, D-CT, Snowe, R-ME [S. 2758 – Revised S. 2117] Adopted by HELP Committee Incorporates S. 2566 provisions	Kennedy, D-MA, Gregg, R-NH, Murray, D-WA, Voinovich, R-OH [S. 2566] Provisions incorporated into S. 2758	Baucus, D-MT [H.R. 4737.RS] Passed by Senate Finance Committee
				to improve the quality and availability of child care in urban and rural areas for infants, toddlers, children with disabilities and other special needs, and children whose parents work non-traditional hours; resource and referral services; training and technical assistance for providers, including informal providers; family child care provider training; grants to child care providers to meet licensing or accreditation standards; monitoring compliance with state and local child care licensing and registration requirements; the early care and education provisions specified in the legislation; and other activities, including emergency child care.		
Non-Supplantation	No statutory supplantation prohibition; FY 2001 and FY 2002 Congressional appropriations language prohibits supplantation of state general revenue funds for child care assistance to low-income families with CCDBG discretionary funds.	Current law	Current law	States must report in their state plans all federal, state, and local funds expended on child care services for low-income families (including quality investments) in FY 2002. The state must then provide assurances that it is not supplanting these expenditures with new child care funding. Requires that the 5% set-aside for improving access through increasing provider payment rates supplement, not supplant, other federal, state, and local child care funds.	Prohibits funds from being used to supplant other federal, state, and local public funds expended to provide services for early care and education activities. Prohibits the Secretaries of HHS and DoE, in administering the funds, from awarding funds to a state without first determining that the amount of total state expenditures from the prior fiscal year to support early care and early education program and activities are at least equal to those expenditures made by the state in the fiscal year of the passage of the Act.	Prohibits supplantation of current federal mandatory-matched child care spending with the additional mandatory unmatched funds provided for in the Senate Finance legislation.

Child Care and Early Education Provisions in Final House Bill, Senate Bills, and Administration Proposals

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CCDBG Eligibility	Requires that a child who is eligible for CCDBG funds be less than 13 years (or less than 19 at state option if the child is disabled and can't care for him or herself); has a family income that does not exceed 85% of the state median income; resides with a parent(s) who is working or attending a job training or educational program unless the child is receiving, or needs to receive, protective services and is residing with a parent(s) (in which case the parent(s) is not required to be in job training or an educational program).	Current law	Eliminates the federal maximum eligibility level of 85% of SMI and replaces it with a provision to allow states to set income levels, prioritizing by need. Deletes the CCDBG goal, "to assist States to provide child care to parents trying to achieve independence from public assistance," and replaces with, "to assist states to provide child care to low-income parents."	Amends goal of "assist[ing] states to provide child care to parents trying to achieve independence from public assistance" by adding to the end "and other low-income families." Allows children who turn 13 during the school year to remain eligible until the end of the school year. Codifies the CCDBG regulation that allows children who are younger than age 19 and who cannot care for themselves due to a physical or mental disability or are under court supervision to receive child care assistance if they meet other eligibility requirements. Provides categorical child care assistance eligibility for foster children. Requires that states provide at least one year of eligibility for child care before requiring redetermination of eligibility. Creates a state option to continue assistance to parents after the loss of employment or cessation of an education and training program for at least one month, to give the parent time to participate in job search activities.	Does not address	Current law

	Current Law	Bush Administration's Early Childhood Initiative	Final House Bill [H.R. 4737] (same as Administration TANF proposal in bold)	Dodd, D-CT, Snowe, R-ME [S. 2758 – Revised S. 2117] Adopted by HELP Committee Incorporates S. 2566 provisions	Kennedy, D-MA, Gregg, R-NH, Murray, D-WA, Voinovich, R-OH [S. 2566] Provisions incorporated into S. 2758	Baucus, D-MT [H.R. 4737.RS] Passed by Senate Finance Committee
				Allows CCDBG funds to be used for At-Home Infant Care.		
Improving Outreach, Child Care Consumer Information, and Child Care Access for Families	Requires each state to certify that it will disseminate consumer education information that will promote informed child care choices. Requires each state to demonstrate the way in which it will meet the child care needs of families receiving subsidies who are attempting to transition off of assistance and families who are at risk of going on assistance. Quality set-aside funds may be used by states for resource and referral services. In addition, the FY 2002 discretionary allocation included a $19 million earmark to be used for resource and referral and school-age services.	Proposes development of parent information booklets regarding healthy development of newborns.	Requires states to certify in their CCDBG state plans that they will provide information to parents, child care providers, and the general public on the following: the quality and availability of child care services; the availability of assistance to obtain child care services; research and best practices on children's development; and other benefit programs for which families who receive child care services may also be eligible. Requires states to demonstrate how they address the child care needs of families who have children with special needs, work nontraditional hours, or require child care services for infants and toddlers.	Requires states: (a) to certify in their CCDBG state plans that they disseminate to parents of eligible children and the general public consumer information that will promote informed child care choices, including information on quality child care that meets the social, emotional, physical, and cognitive development needs of children; and (b) to describe how the state will inform TANF families and other low-income parents about eligibility for child care. Establishes in statute that CCDBG funds may be used to establish or maintain child care resource and referral networks to provide information to parents on child care choices, data collection, etc. Includes statutory language to earmark $19 million from the quality set-aside for the purpose of funding resource and referral, the Child Care Aware hotline, and school-age services. Provides targeted funding for activities designed to improve the quality of and expanding access to child care for infants, toddlers, children with disabilities or other	Allowable, but not required, state activities using these funds would include: conducting a campaign to improve public awareness of early childhood development; providing information to parents on age-appropriate developmental activities, including language and literacy development; supporting voluntary programs that provide child development training, mentoring, and information to parents on; and supporting or improving appropriate activities authorized under the CCDBG and under the Early Learning Opportunities Act.	Does not address

	Current Law	Bush Administration's Early Childhood Initiative	Final House Bill [H.R. 4737] (same as Administration TANF proposal in bold)	Dodd, D-CT, Snowe, R-ME [S. 2758 – Revised S. 2117] Adopted by HELP Committee Incorporates S. 2566 provisions	Kennedy, D-MA, Gregg, R-NH, Murray, D-WA, Voinovich, R-OH [S. 2566] Provisions incorporated into S. 2758	Baucus, D-MT [H.R. 4737.RS] Passed by Senate Finance Committee
				special needs and children whose parents work nontraditional hours. For these purposes, each state receives a calculated share of: $100 million in FY 2003; $125 million in FY 2004; $150 million in FY 2005; $175 million in FY 2006; and $200 million in FY 2007. Activities funded by this targeted funding can include any of the activities specified in the Infant/Toddler earmark provision (see "Increasing Quality and Supply of Infant and Toddler Care") as well as increasing provider payment rates for providers who care for these populations of children. Requires states to describe in their state plans how they will make it easier for parents to apply and recertify their eligibility for child care assistance by simplifying applications and procedures, including but not limited to: posting eligibility forms on web sites and other public places; minimizing document requests and utilizing documents already on file; providing applications at multiple sites; offering nonconventional hours of operation at eligibility offices and providing toll-free telephone lines (including during weekend hours) to handle eligibility issues; providing		

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				expedited procedures for changing child care providers; calculating eligibility in a way that permits the averaging of hours across a number of months so that families do not have to frequently report small changes in family circumstances; and establishing a coordinated, seamless eligibility system. Certify in the CCDBG state plan that providers who are eligible to receive CCDBG funds and are subject to disability anti-discrimination and/or can receive funding from disability services programs are informed about these disability laws' requirements. Describe how the state will help providers comply with these requirements.		
Provider Payment Rates	The statute requires state certification that provider payment rates allow equal access to child care for parents who receive subsidies and for those who do not receive subsidies because their income exceeds eligibility limits. Regulations require states to provide information to HHS about how rates are	Current law	**Current law**	Requires states to spend at least 5% of mandatory, discretionary, and federal and state matching funds on activities to raise provider payment levels if authorization levels of mandatory child care funding exceed 105% of FY 2002 levels. States are required to submit statistically valid market rate surveys, describe how improvements in payment rates will be made, and make progress toward goals in order to remain eligible for CCDBG funds. For FY 2004 or a subsequent fiscal year,	Does not address	Does not address

	Current Law	Bush Administration's Early Childhood Initiative	Final House Bill [H.R. 4737] (same as Administration TANF proposal in bold)	Dodd, D-CT, Snowe, R-ME [S. 2758 – Revised S. 2117] Adopted by HELP Committee Incorporates S. 2566 provisions	Kennedy, D-MA, Gregg, R-NH, Murray, D-WA, Voinovich, R-OH [S. 2566] Provisions incorporated into S. 2758	Baucus, D-MT [H.R. 4737.RS] Passed by Senate Finance Committee
	set, including facts that show that payment rates are adequate based on a market rate survey conducted no earlier than two years prior to the effective date of the CCDBG state plan. HHS guidance instructs states that payment rates set at the 75th percentile of the child care provider market will be considered to provide equal access.			a state must demonstrate in its state plan that it has made progress in setting provider payment rates that reflect current market conditions. For FY 2006 and after, a state must demonstrate that its provider payment rates are set at least at the 80th percentile; states can apply to the Secretary for a one-year waiver of this requirement. States must first get their provider payment rates to the current 85th percentile. Then, the state can use its funds to increase its rates above the 85th percentile to improve the quality of care provided or to fund tiered reimbursement for care that is in limited supply. States are not allowed to use set-aside funds to supplant funds that they are currently using for child care. States must report to the Secretary information about their payment rates and the impact, if any, that rates are having on the quality and supply of care in the states. Based on this information, the Secretary must submit biennial reports to Congress including data submitted by states. States must certify in their state		

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				plans that they are taking the cost of specialized care for infants, toddlers, and children with disabilities or other special needs into account when determining provider payment rates for CCDBG-funded child care.		
Provider Training, Compensation, and Retention Initiatives	No specific provisions regarding the training, compensation, or retention of child care providers. However, the quality set-aside funds may be used for these purposes. HHS regulations specify that states may use set-aside funds for training providers and improving salaries and other compensation (such as fringe benefits) for full- and part-time staff who provide child care services for which CCDBG assistance is provided.	Requires states to describe how education and training activities for child care and preschool teachers and administrators are made available. Authorizes the DoE to host Early Childhood Education Academies to train child care and preschool providers on cognitive development research. Expands Head Start's summer teacher education program to provide 32 hours of early literacy	Amends current law to specify that allowable activities using the quality set-aside funds may include (but are not limited to): enhancing the skills of the child care workforce and increasing the retention and compensation of child care providers.	Specifies that states can use their quality set-aside funds for the recruitment, education, training, and retention of high quality child care providers and for other initiatives that enhance the skills or child care providers through the provision of technical assistance and supports. Requires states to define goals for evaluating the effectiveness of quality expenditures, which must include goals related to improving child care provider recruitment, payment and retention rates, the number of providers who receive preservice and ongoing training, and the number of providers who receive training in the care and development of children with disabilities or other special needs. Requires states to certify the existence of state child care provider training requirements designed to promote the social, emotional, physical, and cognitive development of children for all	A purpose of the Act is to develop and retain a well-educated and trained early childhood workforce. Allowable state activities using these funds could include training, education, and professional development that relate to scientifically-based strategies, as well as wage incentive programs and recruitment and retention incentives. To be eligible for funds, states are required to submit plans for a two-year period, including: a description of the state's workforce development plan that (a) ensures comprehensive training for early childhood education professionals that is linked to a compensation package and (b) creates a career ladder that is ultimately tied to higher education; and a description of a plan to (a) ensure that training and education providers use curricula that will prepare early childhood professionals to implement scientifically-based curricula to prepare young children to learn and	Does not address

12

Child Care and Early Education Provisions in Final House Bill, Senate Bills, and Administration Proposals

	Current Law	Bush Administration's Early Childhood Initiative	Final House Bill [H.R. 4737] (same as Administration TANF proposal in bold)	Dodd, D-CT, Snowe, R-ME [S. 2758 – Revised S. 2117] Adopted by HELP Committee Incorporates S. 2566 provisions	Kennedy, D-MA, Gregg, R-NH, Murray, D-WA, Voinovich, R-OH [S. 2566] Provisions incorporated into S. 2758	Baucus, D-MT [H.R. 4737.RS] Passed by Senate Finance Committee
		training to 2,500 Head Start teachers and child care providers, with the goal that these teachers will help train Head Start's 48,000 teachers by the end of FY 2003.		providers except relatives. Adds "assisting states to implement training standards" to the purposes of CCDBG. Requires states to certify that they disseminate information on the Child Care and Adult Feeding Program to providers.	(b) promote better access to the programs and training. As described in the "Funding" and "Assessment" categories, the Secretaries of HHS and DoE are required to use 20% of the funds appropriated under the Act for State Improvement Bonus Grants. In the first year that at least $.5 billion is appropriated for the Act, but no sooner than the third fiscal year of implementation, the Secretaries are required to use the funds to make bonuses to states that have demonstrated improvement in knowledge and skills of early childhood providers and increased retention of competent providers. After the first year of bonus awards, the Secretaries are required to make bonus awards after giving equal weight to state progress on the measures described above and those described in the "Assessment" category below.	
Increasing Quality and Supply of Infant and Toddler Child Care	No specific provision in CCDBG law; Congress included a $100 million earmark from discretionary funds for states to increase the supply of quality care for infants and toddlers in FY 2002.	Current law	Requires states to demonstrate in their CCDBG state plans how they address the child care needs of families who have infants and toddlers.	Provides targeted funding for improving and expanding infant and toddler child care, including emergency care. Each state would get a calculated share of $100 million annually from FY 2003 through FY 2007. States must use the funds for activities including, but not limited to, creating a statewide network of infant and toddler specialists;	The activities of the Act are intended to improve school readiness of young children under the age of compulsory school attendance in a state.	Does not address

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				developing specialized training; developing health and safety licensing requirements; and creating local support networks for family child care providers caring for infants and toddlers.		
Other Explicit Strategies to Improve the Quality of Child Care and Early Education	None in current CCDBG law	In exchange for CCDBG funds, states would be required to identify a set of quality criteria; goals would include establishing voluntary guidelines on pre-reading, language, and literacy skills for children 3-5 and in alignment with K-12 standards.	Requires states to demonstrate how they encourage public-private partnerships to increase the supply and quality of child care services. Requires states to provide outlines of their strategies to address the quality of child care services for which financial assistance is provided through CCDBG and quantifiable measures by which those strategies will be evaluated. Such reports will be required annually starting in FY 2003, along with updates of the progress toward achieving such measures.	Adds providing "access to high quality child care that promotes early learning and facilitates school readiness for all children, including children with disabilities and other special needs" to the list of CCDBG goals.	Other allowable uses of funds include: evaluating the effectiveness of programs and services offered to young children; providing training and technical assistance to health care providers on conducting child development analyses during routine physical exams; and providing information to parents and providers as described above under the "Improving Outreach, Child Care Consumer Information, and Child Care Access for Families" category. Requires states to establish performance goals and outcome measures to be reached using funds from the Act. Requires states to describe in their state plans for this new program their voluntary program guidelines for early care and education programs, the general goals for school preparedness for children entering kindergarten, and a description of suggested activities for parent and caregivers to offer young children that can improve children's preparedness for school.	Does not address
Assessment of Young Children	There are no requirements to assess	Directs HHS to develop and	**Current law**	Current law	To be eligible for funds, a state must describe in a state plan how it is	Does not address

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	children served with CCDBG funds in current law. Under Head Start, HHS is required to develop specific education performance standards to ensure the school readiness of children, including early literacy and language standards, to use for performance measurement and to identify strengths and weaknesses in Head Start programs nationally, regionally, and locally, and to identify training and technical assistance needs. HHS guidance directs grantees to develop methods for collecting relevant child outcomes data to be used for continuous program improvement.	implement a plan to assess all Head Start children ages 3-5 on a set of indicators on early literacy, language, and numeracy skills three times a year; HHS will design a national reporting system for the child outcome data, which will be used to address program improvement and to evaluate Head Start grantee contracts.			working to measurably improve the school preparedness of children, while taking into consideration the age of the children and the setting in which early care and education is provided. As described in the "Funding" and "Provider Training, Compensation, and Retention Initiatives" categories, the Secretaries of HHS and DoE are required to use 20% of the funds appropriated under the Act for State Improvement Bonus Grants. Prior to the implementation of the bonuses, 20% of funds go to the states to use for establishing performance goals and measures as well as allowable activities. After the first year of providing state bonuses based on measures of provider quality and retention as described in the "Other Explicit Strategies to Improve Quality" category, whether a state receives a bonus is determined by giving equal weight to those measures and to demonstrated improvement in assessments of school preparedness among kindergartners in the states. States may model their assessments based on recommendations to be developed by an independent panel of experts created by the National Research Council, the Institute of Medicine, and the National Academy	

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					of Sciences, or use other approaches if certain criteria are met.	
Coordination Across Federal, State, and Local Programs	Requires that the CCDBG lead agency coordinate child care services funded by CCDBG with other federal, state, and local child care and early education development programs by the lead agency. Requires that the lead agency consult with representatives of local government when developing the CCDBG plan. States can request waivers of TANF state plan requirements under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act.	Requires states to outline coordination among at least 4 early childhood programs (may include CCDBG, Head Start, TANF, and public preschool). Authorizes the DoE's and Head Start's "Early Childhood-Head Start Task Force" to provide guidance to states on coordination of services. States that CCDBG funding and program rules could be included in waivers across such programs as TANF to develop "a comprehensive workforce assistance system that includes early	Requires states to demonstrate how they are coordinating CCDBG services with Head Start, Early Reading First, Even Start, Ready-to-Learn Television, state prekindergarten, and other early childhood education programs, without displacing services provided by the current early care and education delivery system. Provides broad waiver authority to the Secretary of HHS to waive most programmatic standards and requirements of CCDBG as part of state proposals to coordinate across federal human service delivery systems.	Requires CCDBG plan to be written in consultation with state agencies governing TANF, early education, health, child welfare, employment and training, and Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA), as well as with input from Head Start representatives. Requires CCDBG state plan description of activities to coordinate federal, state, and local early care and education programs, as well as description of efforts to facilitate child transition among early education programs and to elementary school. Requires state CCDBG and TANF agencies to coordinate their efforts to inform parents who are applying for, receiving, or leaving TANF about eligibility for CCDBG and resource and referral services. Requires states to coordinate their training activities with those of the IDEA agency.	Requires that the Secretaries of HHS and DoE enter into a memorandum of understanding to administer activities under the Act jointly, and establish a Joint Office of Early Care and Education. Allows the chief executive officer of a state to receive a grant under the Act and designate a lead agency or establish a joint interagency office to serve as lead agency. Requires the chief executive officer to designate or establish an advisory council, including, but not limited to, representatives of agencies responsible for administering early childhood programs in the state, who would then conduct a needs assessment and assist in the development of the state application and plan under the Act. Requires states to provide in their state plans a description of how they will coordinate activities under the Act with activities under CCDBG, Head Start and Early Head Start, Early Reading First and Even Start programs, Title I preschool programs, the Ready-To-Learn Television program, activities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, state prekindergarten	Does not address in the child care context.

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		childhood care."			programs, and any other early childhood programs in the state. Allows a state to submit a unified plan under the Act that may also meet the state's obligations to submit CCDBG state plans.	
Work Required for Single Parents of Young Children to Meet Required State TANF Work Participation Rates[2]	Requires 20 hrs of work activities per week for a single parent or caretaker relative with children under age 6 to be counted as meeting state participation rates. Requires 30 hours of work activities per week for a single parent or caretaker relatives with children age 6 and over to be counted as meeting state participation rates. Allows states to exempt single parents with a child under age 1 from being counted toward participation rate calculations.	Does not address	**To be fully countable as participating, all families must be engaged in 40 hours of work and activities per week, including 24 hours of "direct work" activities. State may receive partial credit toward work participation rates if family meets at least a 24-hour "direct work" requirement.**	Does not address	Does not address	Current law. States can receive partial credit for recipients who participate in work activities for at least half of the required hours. Gives states the option to include recipients of substantial child care or transportation assistance in work participation rate. Allows state to exempt an adult recipient from work requirements and may exclude the family from the calculation of

[2] For more complete information about required participation rates and work requirements in TANF proposals, see Shawn Fremstad, Zoë Neuberger, Nisha Patel, Steve Savner, Mark Greenberg, and Vicki Turetsky, *Summary Comparison of TANF Reauthorization Provisions: Bills Passed by Senate Finance Committee and the House of Representatives and Related Proposals* (Washington, DC: August 9, 2002), http://www.centeronbudget.org/7-2-02tanf.pdf; Nisha Patel, Steve Savner, Mark Greenberg, and Rutledge Hutson, *Side-by- Side Comparison of Work Provisions in Recent TANF Reauthorization Proposals* (Washington, DC, August 29, 2002), http://www.clasp.org/Pubs/DMS/Documents/1020952639.89/view_html.

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						the state's participation rate, if the adult is the primary caregiver for a disabled child or family member, provided there is no other able-bodied adult in the household. States cannot exempt from the participation rate more than 10% of their current year caseload or 10% of prior year average caseload, as the state elects.
Sanction Protections for TANF Recipients	Provides protection against sanction for single custodial parents who cannot comply with work requirements due to a lack of appropriate child care for children under age 6.	Does not address	**Current law**	Does not address	Does not address	Current law
TANF Assessments and Child Care	Requires that states assess the skills, prior work experience, and employability of TANF recipients.	Does not address	Requires self-sufficiency plans for all families with work-eligible individuals that assess the skills, prior work experience, and employability of TANF recipients.	Does not address	Does not address	Current law, but states must screen for and assess employment barriers, including child care needs. States must also

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						develop a child well-being plan as part of the individual responsibility plan. The child well-being plan must, at a minimum, offer information about and describe ways to access services and programs, such as child care and other benefits available to the child HHS must develop model work-barrier screening tools.
Transfer of TANF Funds to CCDBG	Allows states to transfer up to 30% of current year TANF funds to CCDBG	Does not address	Increases the amount of TANF funds transferable to CCDF from 30% to 50% of a state's TANF block grant.	Does not address	Does not address	Current law
Direct Use of TANF Funds for Child Care and Treatment as "Assistance"	Receipt of "assistance" triggers time limits, child support requirements, work requirements, and TANF data collection requirements. HHS regulations define child care "assistance" as subsidies for unemployed families, unless child care may be considered a short-	Does not address	**Excludes child care from being considered "assistance." Thus, receipt of child care subsidies does not trigger time limits, child support requirements, and work requirements.**	Does not address	Does not address	Excludes child care and other work supports from the definition of "assistance." Thus, receipt of child care subsidies does not trigger time limits, child support requirements, and work requirements.

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	term, non-recurrent benefit.					
Treatment of Prior Year TANF Funds Spent Directly on Child Care	When spending prior year TANF funds for child care, states may only fund child care that meets the definition of TANF "assistance."	Does not address	**Allows TANF funds carried over from prior years to be used for any TANF benefits or services, not limited to the definition of "assistance."**	Does not address	Does not address	Allows TANF funds carried over from prior years to be used for any TANF benefits or services, not limited to the definition of "assistance."
TANF-funded Child Care and Data Collection	CCDBG basic health and safety requirement rules and data collection requirements do not have to be applied to child care assistance using directly spent TANF funds. If TANF-funded child care is considered "assistance" states must collect data according to the TANF case-level data requirements.	Current law	**Current law**	Does not address	Does not address	Requires states to apply CCDBG health and safety standards to child care providers who receive TANF-funded child care subsidies. If a state wants to count families receiving "substantial child care assistance" funded by TANF towards its work participation rate, the state is required to collect TANF's disaggregated case record information on any families receiving such assistance.

20

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Data Collection and Reports	States must collect on a monthly basis demographic, income, employment, and child care cost and usage information from parents receiving CCDBG-funded child care assistance. This information must be submitted to the Secretary of HHS on a quarterly basis. States must also submit to the Secretary on a quarterly basis data concerning their CCDBG federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds, as well as state matching and maintenance of effort funds. States must report the categories of expenditures (i.e., quality, direct services, administration) for all of the funding categories. Once a year, states must submit to the Secretary of HHS a report including aggregate data on the number of child care	Does not address	Requires the Secretary to submit biennial reports to Congress that contain a summary and analysis of state aggregate and case-level data; aggregated statistics on the supply, demand, and quality of child care, early education, and non-school hours programs; and an assessment concerning efforts to be undertaken to improve public access to quality and affordable child care.	Requires annual reporting on use of quality set-aside and administration funding, including a description of how the state has progressed toward achieving child care quality goals and measures. Consolidates CCDBG system data reporting by deleting annual aggregate data report requirement and moving some of the data elements into quarterly reports, including the number of children and families served with CCDBG subsidies, and the number and type of child care providers and their manner of payment. The above consolidated elements shall be reported no more than once a month and no less than annually as determined by the Secretary. Amends current quarterly data elements by further defining required information on family income sources and copayment amounts, and adds elements regarding parental work hours, family size, and whether children have disabilities or other special needs. Authorizes the Secretary to develop a uniform set of case closure codes for specifying reasons for child care assistance termination, and requires that	Requires each state that receives funds to submit an annual report to the Secretaries and to the Advisory Council, including information on how funds were spent and a summary of state progress toward performance goals. Requires the Secretaries to submit an annual report to Congress describing the progress of the states. Requires the Secretaries to maintain a public clearinghouse with information on early childhood development research and best practices.	Does not address CCDBG data collection and reports.

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	providers receiving CCDBG-funded subsidies, the monthly cost of child care services, and the portion of this cost paid for by the subsidies; the number of payments made by the states to child care providers; the manner in which consumer education is provided to parents and the number of parents to whom information is provided; and an unduplicated count of the number of children and families receiving CCDBG-funded child care assistance. Every two years after July 31, 1997, the Secretary of HHS is required to submit to the House Education and Workforce Committee and the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee a report containing a summary and analysis of the family-level and aggregate data described above. The			states begin to submit such information no later than the reporting quarter beginning October 2005. Requires that states post quarterly data on a state website no later than 30 days after submitting to HHS. Requires that the Secretary submit annual reports to Congress beginning April 2003, summarizing state progress in submitting quarterly and annual data, the data submitted, and state plans, as well as recommendations for improving access to quality, affordable child care services in the United States. Requires that this report be posted on an appropriate website within 30 days of submitting to Congress. Authorizes the Secretary to establish a national child care data system regarding the demand for and the supply and quality of early care and education programs, and before- and after-school programs. The system will utilize to the maximum extent practicable the system available through child care resource and referral organizations at the national, state, and local levels. Requires the Secretary to submit an annual		

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	report must include an assessment and, where appropriate, recommendations for Congress concerning potential efforts it should make to improve access to quality and affordable child care services.			report to Congress beginning June 2004 on the information collected through this system. Requires the Secretary to collaborate with the Census Bureau to obtain relevant data that describes employment trends of families, child care choices, and other demographic information. Requires the Secretary to provide for nationally representative studies of child care that describe child care choices of parents receiving subsidies and those not despite being eligible, and describing the quality of child care used by each subset; analyze quality of child care by type of care; determine the number of providers caring for children with special needs; and examine how child care paid for at above the 85th percentile differs from that below. Requires the Secretary to submit a report to Congress by September 2006 containing the results of said studies. Allows the Secretary of HHS to reserve 1% of federal CCDBG mandatory, discretionary and matching funds to fund the CCDBG data collection and data system and research provisions.		

23

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